

SENATOR BAILEY ON RATE BILL

MAINTAINS THAT CONGRESS HAS POWER OVER THE COURTS.

He Defends His Contentions That the Congress Can Prohibit Federal District and Circuit Courts From Suspending a Rate Pending Judicial Review.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Bailey (Dem., Tex.) made an interesting contribution to the railroad rate debate in the Senate to-day. For an hour he defended his contention that Congress had the power to forbid the courts by law to suspend an order made by the Interstate Commerce Commission pending judicial review.

He denied a report in some of the morning newspapers that at Senator Newland's luncheon yesterday a majority of the Democratic Senators present had declared against his views. He asserted that the majority of those present agreed with him.

There was a misapprehension even among some lawyers, he said, concerning the right of Congress to limit the jurisdiction of courts below the United States Supreme Court. The Congressional courts, so-called—based on the theory that while Congress might regulate the proceedings at law it could not affect the equity proceedings.

The power of Congress to control the jurisdiction of the equity proceedings as well as the law proceedings in the Federal courts below the United States Supreme Court, he maintained, was proved in more than a dozen decisions.

He read a number of these, which state explicitly that the Supreme Court of the United States was the only Federal court that derived its jurisdictional powers direct from the Constitution. All other Federal courts derived their power from Congress, which created them and which held the power to regulate their jurisdiction and the forms of procedure in such courts. This, Mr. Bailey contended, proved absolutely that Congress had control over the equity jurisdiction of those courts as well as the law jurisdiction.

Mr. Bailey was questioned by Messrs. Overman (Dem., N. C.) and Fulton (Rep., Ore.), both of whom contended that Congress having given the Circuit courts jurisdiction over certain subject matter the court could go further and exercise equity jurisdiction to protect the property involved, pending the determination of the judicial question raised in the original proceeding.

Mr. Bailey replied that the Federal courts could do nothing not authorized explicitly by Congress.

Mr. Heyburn (Rep., Idaho) sought to interrupt, but Mr. Bailey declined to permit him to interject certain cases in his speech. Mr. Heyburn resented Mr. Bailey's denial and the Texas Senator remarked that even the Senator from Idaho would change his own mind on the subject.

Mr. Heyburn resented the remark. "The Senator from Idaho ought to be given credit for as much knowledge on this subject as his juniors at bar," he said.

"Age does not necessarily denote wisdom," retorted Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Bailey closed with a strong demand that the Federal circuit and district courts be prevented by act of Congress from undoing the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said great confidence in the United States Supreme Court, he believed there was a member of that tribunal who would knowingly be swayed from his official duty by personal considerations and he would not say so much for some of the Federal judges in the lower courts.

Mr. Bailey read a letter, the name of the author of which he declined to disclose, attacking United States Judge Pardo for interfering by judicial process to prevent a State from reducing by law passenger fares. He cited as an illustration of the disposition of some circuit judges to put aside the will of Legislatures and become a law unto themselves.

"Does the Senator favor an ultimate review by the courts?" inquired Senator Aldrich.

"I do," replied Mr. Bailey. "I shall never be swayed by popular clamor from acceding to every citation his right to a day in court."

Mr. Heyburn (Rep., Idaho) replied to Mr. Bailey, contending that if Congress were to limit the jurisdiction of the Federal courts the United States Supreme Court would declare the act unconstitutional because there were certain inherent powers in a court which Congress could not take away.

The discussion was opened by Mr. McCrery (Dem., Ky.). Mr. McCrery said that the evolution of the Interstate Commerce Commission was divided into four ages: Construction, competition, combination and regulation.

He defended the right of a commission to make rates and recounted the number of States that had created commissions with rate-making powers. The United States had created the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Court held that the commission exercised administrative functions only that had been properly delegated by the State.

"We face three propositions in this country at this time," said Mr. McCrery: "first, Government regulation; second, Government ownership; third, Government control and management of present railroad law as sufficient. We must choose between these three. I am in favor of the first."

Mr. McCrery said he considered the bill constitutional. "If it is not constitutional, we should know it as soon as possible," said he, "for if it is not it will be necessary to amend the Federal Constitution to give the people relief."

Mr. McCrery said he did not object to a judicial review provided it did not hamper the work of Congress or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Simmons (Dem., N. C.) has prepared and will propose an amendment to the Hepburn rate bill, which a number of Senators approve, as a possible solution of the differences on the rate question. Mr. Simmons proposes to amend first by extending the time when the rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission

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shall go into effect from thirty to sixty days. This extension of time is given to afford opportunity for judicial review before the rate goes into effect, thus meeting the objection now raised against suspending the rate pending review.

Mr. Simmons' amendment provides further that an aggrieved party may within twenty days after notice of an order apply to the courts if he feels that his constitutional rights are invaded. Twenty days shall be allowed for an answer and the court may thus determine the matter before the order fixing the rate goes into effect. The amendment provides, however, that if the courts failed to reach a conclusion on the date upon which the rate goes into effect, "no preliminary or interlocutory order suspending the rate shall be granted."

Senator Simmons said in explanation of his amendment:

"Clearly the courts have no right, unless Congress gives them the right, to set aside an order of the commission when it prescribes a just and reasonable rate, because that is a matter the Constitution left the judgment of Congress, and the courts have no right to review the judgment of Congress exercised directly or through a commission. Congress can prescribe the procedure in the courts in the matter of injunction, and one of the objects of the amendment is to require the courts, upon a prima facie showing of a reviewable case, to proceed before the order would become operative."

THE "ORIGINAL" DOCKET

Will Be Called in Supreme Court on April 1 for the First Time in Nearly 80 Years.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The "original" docket, which contains cases originating in the Supreme Court, such as actions brought by one State against another, has not been called for nearly thirty years, but Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced that it would be called on April 1. The first case on that docket is the suit between New Jersey and Delaware, which has been pending since 1877. As, however, the proceedings in this action have been suspended for sixty days pending the approval by Congress of a settlement of the boundary dispute, it will not be disturbed.

No. 2, original, the State of Iowa against the State of Illinois, has been pending since 1891. It is another boundary dispute, in which the commissioners appointed to mark the line made their report, but after it was approved by the court that report was vacated. The question was settled by another suit, but neither party has taken the trouble to have this case dismissed.

No. 3, original, Maryland against West Virginia, is likewise a boundary line question, and the taking of testimony has been dragged along for nearly fifteen years. Under agreement of counsel the result of these labors is to be filed with the court next August.

No. 4, original, the suit brought by Missouri against the operation of the Chicago drainage canal, has just been decided.

No. 6, involves a patent for dredging apparatus, and nothing has been done in it for five years.

No. 7, Kansas against Colorado, concerns the rights to use the waters of the Colorado River for irrigation purposes, and the Government has intervened because of the effect of the irrigation system generally. It has been set for argument next October.

No. 8 is the suit brought by South Dakota to recover from North Carolina the value of lands, which has been decided in favor of the former.

No. 9 is the suit brought by the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company, which was decided by the case brought by the Government under which the Northern Pacific and Great Northern merged.

No. 10, original, was brought by the Government in 1902 against the State of Michigan to quiet the claim of the State to the Sault Ste. Marie.

The remaining numbers up to 20 are of recent date and several have been decided. The call of the cases will result in materially reducing the original docket for a day or two, but these already decided the court will probably dismiss those in which there is not shown a purpose to actively prosecute.

PUNISHMENTS FOR HAZING.

House Committee Has a Bill Grading Offences and Providing Lighter Penalties.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which recently investigated the hazing conditions at Annapolis, has agreed upon a bill providing for a system of graded punishments for hazing. At present infractions of the law are punished by suspension from duty, or by a minimum of twenty demerits and suspension from privileges are provided. The bill will be reported to the full committee at its next meeting.

The new bill provides that, in addition to dismissal, or suspension, or both, a hazing offender may be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year. From this extreme the different degrees of hazing are graded down to the least, which is a minimum of twenty demerits and suspension from privileges are provided. The bill will be reported to the full committee at its next meeting.

The weather.

A storm of considerable proportions sprang up in the Chesapeake Bay and moved northeastward. The storm area extended from the East Gulf States northward to eastern Canada and the Lake regions and from Missouri and Iowa east to Ohio Valley, the Lake region, the middle Atlantic and southern New England States, and rain fell in the lower Mississippi States, the Tennessee Valley and the South Atlantic States.

The rainfall was more than two inches. The storm was causing high winds and fog along the coast, the winds blowing generally on shore. Fair weather was general west of the Mississippi, with cold and light pressure following in the wake of the storm. It was slightly warmer in the Eastern States. Low temperatures were reported in the central Rocky Mountain States and freezing weather was felt in northern Texas.

In this city snow began to fall shortly after 10 A. M. and continued until midnight when it turned into heavy rain, with increasing southerly winds and fog; the temperature was close to freezing point all day; average humidity, 80 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 9 A. M., 30.45; at 2 P. M., 30.25.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1906. 1905. 1904. 1903. 1902. 9 A. M. 34° 34° 34° 34° 34° 12 M. 34° 34° 34° 34° 34° 3 P. M. 34° 34° 34° 34° 34° 6 P. M. 34° 34° 34° 34° 34° 9 P. M. 34° 34° 34° 34° 34° 12 M. 34° 34° 34° 34° 34°

Lowest temperature, 27°, at 1 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, fair on the coast and snow in the interior to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk west to north wind.

For New England, snow to-day, followed by fair in south portion; fair to-morrow; high east shifting to west winds to-day forenoon.

For eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, fair and slightly colder to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk north wind.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, fair and slightly colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

For western Pennsylvania, snow to-day, with cold in south portion; partly cloudy to-morrow, and probably snow flurries fresh to brisk northwest winds.

For western New York, snow to-day and to-morrow.

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ELKINS REPLIES TO CUMMINS.

REFUTES THE GOVERNOR'S CRITICISMS BY HIS TESTIMONY.

The Senator Defies Cummins to Show That a Hostile Question Was Put to Him When He Was Before Senate Committee, and Shows He Was Treated Fairly.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Stephen B. Elkins, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, made public a letter to-day which he wrote to Gov. A. B. Cummins of Iowa on the 10th instant, replying to criticisms reported to have been made by the Governor at various points in Iowa where he delivered speeches. Senator Elkins quotes from Gov. Cummins' address at Fort Dodge, in which he said, referring to his appearance before the Interstate Commerce hearings last summer:

"I honestly believe I was the only man in the room, unless it was the members of the Senate, who had not gone there on a pass and upon the instigation of the railroads. And again, 'They cross-examined me for six hours, and except the questions put to me by Senator Doolittle (and they were very few) there was not one single question put to me from a friendly standpoint.'"

Senator Elkins refers to Gov. Cummins' statement that "the chairman of that committee cross-examined me for more than four hours and every inquiry that he made of me was made as a hostile cross-examiner and made for the purpose of overthrowing what I said and sending me home in disgust and humiliation."

Again Gov. Cummins is reported to have said:

"Sitting on the right hand side of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, so close to him that it seemed to me their arms were entwined in loving association and embrace, was the general counsel, as I was informed, for all the railroads of the country, employed for the specific purpose of obstructing and defeating the measure that had been recommended by the President."

Further along Gov. Cummins is quoted as saying: "I saw that man pass up to the chairman a score of questions to be put to me."

Senator Elkins' reply to Gov. Cummins' strictures includes about five thousand words. Much of it is a reproduction of the Governor's testimony, taken from the printed reports of the hearings and produced to show that Gov. Cummins was treated fairly by the committee, and that the questions propounded to him were eminently fair and proper. Senator Elkins said:

"This was the attack of Albert B. Cummins. I would not notice it, but you are the Governor of the great State of Iowa, and your wholesale denunciation of the United States Senate as a body of traitors and betrayers of the junior Senator from your State, must not go unanswered."

Mr. Elkins refers to the fact that Gov. Cummins has requested to be heard in connection with the case, and that he was advertised as the star witness for the people.

"Every manufacturer of your State, according to your own testimony," said Senator Elkins, "was notified that you would appear and the time of your appearance. You came to Washington and gave an interview, announced your intention. The hearing was open. All who desired so to do could attend. You made a speech, and the committee listened attentively and respectfully."

Referring to the alleged cross-examination, Senator Elkins quotes the following question and answer:

Q. Do you think the law as it stands now is about as effective and strong as it can be drawn to prevent discriminations and rebates? A. I do.

Senator Elkins quotes Gov. Cummins' testimony further to show that he said he was not complaining of the rates charged the farmer, but only of the rates charged manufacturers. He quoted him another place in reply to the following question:

Q. It is your judgment that the commission should be left with power to fix finally a substitute rate without appeal? A. Not in the terms you state. My view is that Congress ought to confer upon the commission the power to fix a rate. That if the railroad believes that the commission has acted unlawfully, it may file an appeal, and if the error of the commission is so manifest as to warrant a temporary injunction, the rate can be suspended until the final hearing of that case.

Further along, in answer to the same line of inquiry, Gov. Cummins is quoted as having testified:

"I do not think the rate ought to go into effect until the railroad shall have had an opportunity to make application to the court for relief."

Senator Elkins then inquired of Gov. Cummins if he knows that the principal contention in the Senate now is whether an amendment shall be added giving the courts the right to review the findings of the commission. Questioning Gov. Cummins' speech to the Iowa farmers in which he said the treatment he received was so hostile that "my indignation overcame my discretion and I said that the railroads were as God gave me voice and strength I would denounce that infamy from one corner of our country to another," Mr. Elkins places against the statement of the Governor the concluding paragraph in the Governor's testimony before the committee, when he replied, in response to a question whether he had anything further to say:

"Nothing, except to express my thanks for the patience and courteous way in which the members of the committee have listened to my statement."

Senator Elkins denies that any railroad attorney suggested any question propounded to Gov. Cummins, and calls the other members of the committee as witnesses to this fact. In reply to the Governor's statement that the committee was

full of people who came on passes in the interest of the railroads Senator Elkins quotes the members of the committee as saying that "there were fewer than twenty visitors present and many of these newspaper men."

Senator Elkins says:

"I defy you to quote a hostile question from the record. You say that a railroad lawyer sat on my right. Senator Culberson sat at my right, as he and several other members of the committee remember."

In conclusion Mr. Elkins says:

"I have no interest in your campaign for a third term, but I am free to express the opinion that there are few States where a man can perpetrate himself in office by maligning one branch of the Federal Government."

DECISIONS IN PATENT CASES.

Supreme Court Settles a Question of Procedure in Cases of Infringement.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Supreme Court settled an important question of procedure in cases arising under infringement of patents. The National Enamelling and Stamping Company brought suit in the Federal Circuit Court at New York against the New England Enamelling Company, alleging infringement of its patents for improvements in enamelling metals.

The Court found that three of the claims made were invalid, four were valid but did not infringe, and as to five claims referred the matter to a master for the purpose of ascertaining the damages under them.

The New England company appealed from the findings of infringement and the National from the seven claims which did not infringe, but the latter appeal was dismissed by the Court of Appeals on the ground that it could not be taken until a final decree was entered in the case. The National company thereupon applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the reinstatement of its appeal.

The Supreme Court to-day, however, affirmed the action of the Court of Appeals dismissing it, holding that pending a final decree in the case the only appeal that could be allowed was from the interlocutory order of injunction. Although there were twelve claims in the patent action, says the court, there was but one suit, and it could not be broken up into several by the terms of the interlocutory order. The application for a writ of mandamus was therefore denied.

Similar action was taken in the case of the Automatic Switch Company of Baltimore against the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, involving the same procedure in a suit for infringement of automatic switches for electromotors.

The court also settled the question of broader claims under trademark. One St. Louis manufacturer of wire rope registered as his trademark a strand of distinguishing color, and when another concern several families of rope he brought suit for infringement. The claim as registered, the court said, was too broad. The colored strand might have gone in the same direction and around the other strands and no distinctive color was named. Lacking the necessary definiteness, the claim for infringement could not, therefore, be allowed, notwithstanding it had been registered by the Patent Office.

CONSULAR REFORM BILL PASSED.

Only One Dissenting Vote in the House on the Lodge Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.), acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved the House to-day to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill reorganizing the consular service, with the amendments recommended by his committee.

Addressing the House in its support, Mr. Adams said he had not pardoned the expression of a deep personal satisfaction that after sixteen years of effort in this behalf, to-day he had the opportunity of asking the opinion and action of the House upon the measure, which his friends believed would result in a great improvement in the consular service. It proposed a classification of offices, the payment of fixed salaries in all cases, the covering in the treaty of a fee system and a system of inspection, and said Adams, there was no civil service in the bill, which had been the point of chief objection in the past.

"The bill," said Mr. Flood (Dem., Va.), "had the unanimous support of the committee on Foreign Affairs. He looked upon it as a bill of the highest importance, the most important feature of the bill. The changes, Mr. Flood said, would add about \$150,000 a year to the cost of the consular service. Mr. Flood said that the great commercial interests of the South were practically unrepresented in the consular service. The only objection to the bill, he said, was that the present system afforded political patronage."

Mr. Denby (Rep., Mich.) said that as it was the consular service of the United States, which was the world and that it was many heroes who had carried the flag of his country's commercial interests, surrounded by every discouragement that the Government had imposed, he believed the bill was passed with but one dissenting vote.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Postmasters—New York—John H. Stephens, Clifton Springs; Fred E. Payne, Clinton; Egbert L. Hodekin, Fairport; Moses T. Horton, Southold; Harry H. Nichols, Elizabethtown; Frank I. Hadaway, Montgomery, and Stott McKee, New York.

New Jersey—James D. Mackey, Lambertville; John T. Kanana, Kenilworth (late New Orange); Chester A. Burr, Holmdel.

Pennsylvania—Nathan Tamm, Lansford; Isaac P. Garrett, Mount Union; Robert Carr, Ridley Park; Frederick W. Ulrich, South Bethlehem; Harley J. Burns, Albion; Clark Collins, Connelville; James Bickerton, Duquesne; Frank R. Cyphers, East Pittsburgh; Isaac P. Garrett, Lansdowne; Charles Sutter, McKees Rocks; Joseph E. Euwer, Natrona; Addison Eppenhimer, Royersford; Jonathan C. Gallup, Smithport; Hamilton Kennedy, Grafton.

Mr. Denby was placed on the retired list of the army with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Allen Allenworth, chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

American Bark Ashore on Chilean Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The American bark Olympian went aground in a gale on Saturday in the vicinity of Punta Arenas, Chile, according to advices received at the State Department to-day from Valparaiso. The crew was saved, and a Chilean Government vessel has been sent to their aid. Representatives of the American owners and underwriters have gone to the scene of the disaster.

AMERICANSOLDIERSDEFENDED

GEN. GROSVENOR REPLIES TO ATTACKS MADE UPON THEM.

He Says the Attacks Were Made on Imperfect Information and the Reflections on the Valor and Integrity and Good Name of the Soldiers Were Unjust.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—General debate on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was concluded in the House to-day. Gen. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) took occasion to defend the American forces engaged in the recent battle on Mount Dajo, Jolo, from the attacks made upon them last week by Messrs. Jones (Dem., Va.) and Williams (Dem., Miss.).

"With imperfect information," he said, "gentlemen on this floor saw fit to savagely attack the army of the United States and send forth an unstinted criticism reflecting upon the General in command, reflecting upon the officers in command of the troops and, by necessary inference, reflecting upon the valor and integrity and good name of the American army. This attack was based on the following causes: First, the large number of casualties of the enemy; second, that women and children were among the killed; third, that no prisoners were taken fourth, the method of attack."

After discussing these Gen. Grosvenor said:

"This gang of Moros belonged to a class of pirates, professional thieves, an organized band of murderers who never surrender and who fight until the last armed man of them is dead. The gentlemen seem to have thought this was a sudden outbreak, something that came suddenly upon our troops, and they went right at it and murdered all these offensive pirates, but the fact was that that band of pirates had been occupying that crater for more than a year. Their expeditions of murder and robbery had been going on all that time, and every attempt to induce them to surrender had failed. The situation had become intolerable, a cause of murder of both men and women, and of robberies unparalleled. There was no alternative but to get them out of that crater, and only one way to get them out. That was exactly the way that the skill of the American soldier, executing the command of his superior officer, succeeded in doing, and the President was absolutely right when he telegraphed, with full knowledge of all that had been going on there, that it was a significant and commendable feat of arms."

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) repeated the sarcastic allusions to the victory expressed in his paraphrase of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," and said he recalled several families of jingo expressions in Gen. Grosvenor's remarks. He called attention to the fact that two accounts cable from Manila have been of the killing of the women and children and asked which was true and whether or not another account was to be expected if those already made did not satisfy the American people.

"If we have made any error about the battle," he said, "and if we have commented upon the fact that there were no wounded and no prisoners it is not our fault, but the fault of the men who did not report the battle so completely as they ought to have done."

He did not know but what future history may show that the battle of Mount Dajo was not as first reported. If that history shall show it, then, of course, remarks made about it as first reported will be exactly in that far erroneous way and will be exactly in that far matter of regret to those who have made the remarks, but he cannot change his opinion upon the mere supposition, upon the mere prediction of the chief prophet of the Republican party that there perhaps may be prisoners, that there may perhaps be wounded to be reported later officially, and now unofficially suggested by him."

The committee rose with the conclusion of the debate and at 4:55 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

American Delegates Meet and Organize—Drago Doctrine May Be Presented.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The members of the American delegation to the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro next July held their initial meeting at the State Department to-day. Secretary Root talked with the delegation for a time and then a conference of the delegates followed. The programme of the conference was discussed and the delegation completed its work of organization. The committee of South American diplomats here, which was appointed to prepare a programme for the conference, has held frequent meetings and the work has progressed rapidly.

The attention of the Secretary of State was called to a despatch from Buenos Ayres to-day, in which it was declared that the Argentine Minister here had asked for authorization to present the Drago doctrine to the programme committee, with a view to its being placed on the programme for discussion at the conference. It was learned to-day that this Government is not opposed to the Drago doctrine. This doctrine, generally speaking, opposes the collection of debts by force of arms by the Government of private debts by force.

The Drago doctrine will doubtless be discussed at Rio, and it is considered that there are good chances of its being adopted by the conference.

When Prof. William H. Burr and William Barclay Parsons, members of the consulting board of engineers on the Panama Canal, were asked by the minority of the consulting engineers who reported in favor of a lock canal, the statements made by these two engineers caused the majority of the consulting engineers to report in favor of a lock canal. The statements made by these two engineers caused the majority of the consulting engineers to report in favor of a lock canal.

The following reply was received from Mr. Stevens this morning:

"I have just made a careful personal examination of the exact site of the Gatun dam. There is ample length, with perfect foundations, for longer locks than reported by the minority of the board of consulting engineers. Contradict Burr and Parsons on my authority, and say that if nature had intended triple locks there she could not have arranged matters better."

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. WOOD.

He Says Reports of Jolo Battle Were Sensational and Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Two despatches have been received at the War Department from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Philippine division of the army, concerning the action at Mount Dajo, island of Jolo, on March 6 to 8, in which nineteen Americans and several hundred natives were killed. The despatches were sent by Gen. Wood upon receipt of information that there was a good deal of agitation in this country concerning the killing of women and children on Mount Dajo.

In one despatch Gen. Wood said that the telegraphed unofficial reports of the affair were exaggerated and sensational. In the other message he suggested that if Congressmen are to know about the engagement Major Hugh Scott, now in this country, he called as a witness. Gen. Wood says that Major Scott tried for eight months to get the native outlaws out of the crater of Mount Dajo without using force. Major Scott found it impossible to dislodge the natives by peaceful measures.

He to Be Governor of the Philippines Until Sept. 17.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It has been determined that Henry C. Ide, now acting Governor of the Philippines, will not retire as Governor-General, which office he will assume on April 2, until September 17, when James F. Smith of California, at present a member of the Philippine Commission, will become Governor-General.

Mr. Wright, the present Governor-General, who has been selected to be Ambassador to Japan, will come to Washington to be sworn into the diplomatic service on March 31. He will sail for Japan from Seattle about the middle of April. Gov. Ide will be inaugurated at Manila on Monday, April 2.

Washington Society Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Root entertained a small company at dinner this evening. Mrs. Root returned from New York this morning. Mrs. James Robert McKee of New York, daughter of the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, will arrive here on Wednesday to spend the remainder of the week with Mrs. Arthur Lee.

Miss Kate Caray of Lenox, Mass., has arrived at the British Embassy, to be the guest of Miss Josephine Durand, daughter of the Ambassador, for several weeks.

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immunity for any testimony he may give in such cases. The circuit courts of the United States are empowered to carry out the provisions of the measure.

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"I had an eruption appear on my chest and body and extend upwards and downwards, so that my neck and face were all broken out; also my arms and the lower limbs as far as the knees. I at first thought it was prickly heat. But soon scales or crusts formed where the breaking out was. Instead of going to a physician, I purchased a complete treatment of the Cuticura Remedies, in which I had great faith, and all was satisfactory. A year or two later the eruption appeared again, only a little lower; but before it had time to spread I procured another supply of the Cuticura Remedies, and continued their use until the cure was complete. It is now five years since the last attack, and have not seen any signs of a return. I have taken about three bottles of the Cuticura Remedies, and do not know how much of the Soap or Ointment, as I always keep them with me; probably one-half dozen of each."

"I decided to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial after I had seen the results of their treatment of eczema on an infant belonging to one of our neighbors. The parent took the child to the nearest physician, but his treatment did no good. So they procured the Cuticura Remedies and cured her with them. When they began using Cuticura Remedies her face was terribly disfigured with sores, but she was entirely cured. For I saw the same child at the age of five years, and her mother told me the eczema had never broken out since. I have more faith in Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases than anything I know of. I am, respectfully yours, Emma E. Wilson, Liscomb, Iowa, Oct